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Phase shift type liquid crystal display element

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Specification

(Claim 1)

In a liquid crystal display element wherein a plurality of stripe electrodes (22A, 22B ..., 25A, 25B ...) are formed on a pair of transparent insulating substrates (21, 24) so as to cross perpendicularly to each other and a phase shift type liquid crystal (27) is injected and sealed between these

substrates, the phase shift type liquid crystal display element being characterized in that the intervals (1) between adjacent electrodes in the electrodes (22A, 22B ..., 25A, 25B ...) arranged respectively on the pair of the substrates (21, 24) are determined to be not more than twice as large as the distance where a cholesteric phase (12) of the phase shift type liquid crystal oozes from the side edge parts of the electrodes between which a voltage is applied, in the electrodes arranged perpendicularly on upper and lower substrates.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Summary]

The present invention relates to a phase shift type liquid crystal element, and the object of it is to improve the contrast and the chroma of a display. The construction is so made that in a liquid crystal display element wherein a plurality of stripe electrodes are formed on a pair of transparent insulating substrates so as to cross perpendicularly to each other and a phase shift type liquid crystal is injected and sealed between the substrates, the interval (0) between adjacent electrodes in the electrodes arranged respectively on the pair of substrates are determined to be not more than twice as large as the distance where a cholesteric phase of the phase shift type liquid crystal oozes from the side edge parts of the electrodes between which a voltage is applied, in the electrodes arranged perpendicularly on upper and lower substrates.

[Field of Industrial Utility]

The present invention relates to a phase shift type liquid crystal display element.

The phase shift type liquid crystal display element wherein stripelike transparent electrodes are formed respectively on a pair of transparent insulating substrates so as to cross perpendicularly to each other; a phase shift type liquid crystal is injected and sealed between the substrates, and liquid crystal molecules are changed to exhibit a cholesteric phase or a nematic phase by selecting a predetermined value of a voltage applied across electrodes formed

on the substrates so that a display by the liquid crystal is performed in a selected state of transparent or scattering, has been known as a liquid crystal display element capable of displaying a large volume of information by a simple matrix system.

[Prior Art]

Fig. 6 is a plane view of a conventional phase shift type liquid crystal display element of simple matrix system and Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line of VI-VI'.

As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, on a glass substrate 1 in a pair of transparent glass substrates, stripe-like transparent electrodes 2A, 2B, 2C... made of an indium-tin oxide are formed at a predetermined pitch extending along an X-direction (a direction parallel to the paper surface), and an alignment layer 3 is formed thereon. Further, on the other glass substrate 4, stripe-like transparent electrodes 5A, 5B, 5C... which cross perpendicularly to the transparent electrodes 2A, 2B, 2C... to extend along a Y-direction (a direction perpendicular to the paper surface) are formed at a predetermined pitch, and an alignment layer 6 is formed thereon. Then, a phase shift type liquid crystal 7 is injected and sealed between the glass substrates 1, 4 having the electrodes crossing perpendicularly to each other, whereby a liquid crystal cell is formed at each crossing point of the electrodes.

When a voltage as shown in the abscissa axis of Fig 10 is applied between the electrodes 2A, 2B... and 5A, 5B of the liquid crystal display element having such construction, the liquid crystal cell determined by the crossing point of these electrodes exhibits a transmittance as shown in the ordinate axis.

Namely, when a voltage is applied to the liquid crystal cell along a direction of an arrow mark A of a hysteresis curve 11 in Fig. 10, the phase shift type liquid crystal exhibits a nematic phase (transparent: an H state). When the same voltage as the above-mentioned voltage is applied along a direction of an arrow mark B, the phase shift type liquid crystal exhibits a cholesteric phase

(scattering: an F state). Further, when no voltage is applied, it exhibits a stable, transparent grandjean (G) state.

[Problems that the Invention is to Solve]

Figs. 8(a) and 8(b) show phase diagrams at the time of applying a voltage to the liquid crystal cell.

Fig. 8(a) is a phase diagram at the time when the liquid crystal exhibits a cholesteric phase (scattering) wherein the liquid crystal cell becomes an opaque state as shown by slant-line portions. Further, in Fig. 8(b), when the liquid crystal exhibits a nematic phase (transparent), the liquid crystal cell becomes a transparent state as shown by blank portions.

As shown in Fig. 8(a) and 8(b), when a voltage is applied between the electrodes 2A, 2B, 2C... and the electrodes 5A, 5B, 5C..., it is found that a cholesteric phase 12 oozes slightly from the side edge parts of both patterned electrodes due to the oozing of an electric field from both side end parts of each electrode. These oozing regions constitute cholesteric phase regions 12 and exhibit light scattering properties.

Fig. 9(a) is an expanded view of an oozing state in the cholesteric phase regions 12, and Fig. 9(b) is a cross-sectional view taken along a line IX-IX' thereof.

On the other hand, grandjean texture regions 13 which are apart far from the both side end parts of the patterned electrodes 2A, 2B, 2C... and 5A, 5B, 5C..., and exist beyond the oozing of the electric field, exhibits light transmitting properties, and accordingly, light irradiated to these regions 13 transmits therethrough.

As shown in Fig. 9(a), the size of the grandjean texture regions 13 indicates a numerical value obtained by subtracting the size of cholesteric phase regions 12 oozing from the electrode edge parts $(2A = A \times 2)$ from the distance B of the pitch of the arrangement of the patterned electrodes 2A, 2B, 2C..., 5A, 5B, 5C.... In this Figure, a symbol d designates the gap between upper and lower

electrodes 2A, 2B... and 5A, 5B... between which the liquid crystal 7 is injected and sealed.

Since the light transmitting through the grandjean texture regions 13 which do not suffer the effect of the oozing of the electric field always transmits through upper and lower glass substrates 1, 4 irrelevant to selection or non-selection operations of pixels due to the presence or absence of the application of a voltage, there is a problem causing the reduction of contrast of display.

Further, the light transmitting through the grandjean texture regions 13 creates a problem of causing the reduction of the color purity of a displayed color when a color display is effected by utilizing the scattering dispersing properties of the cholesteric phase of the phase shift type liquid crystal of the display element.

The present invention is to solve the above-mentioned problems, and the construction is so made that the cholesteric phase regions oozing from both the side edge parts of each electrode at the time of applying a voltage overlap each other in a space between adjacent electrodes. Namely, it is an object of the present invention to provide a liquid crystal display element capable of improving the contrast of a display and preventing the reduction of the purity of a green color by suppressing the formation of the grandjean texture regions.

[Means of Solving the Problems]

In order to achieve the above-mentioned object, there is provided a liquid crystal display element wherein a plurality of stripe electrodes are formed on a pair of transparent insulating substrates so as to cross perpendicularly to each other and a phase shift type liquid crystal is injected and sealed between these substrates, the liquid crystal display element being so constructed that the intervals (0) between adjacent electrodes in these electrodes arranged respectively on the pair of the substrates are determined to be not more than twice as large as the distance where a cholesteric phase (12) of the phase shift

type liquid crystal oozes from the side edge parts of the electrodes between which a voltage is applied, in the electrodes arranged perpendicularly on upper and lower electrodes.

[Function]

The liquid crystal display element of the present invention is so constructed that adjacent electrode intervals of the stripe-like electrodes formed on both substrates are made narrower than the conventional ones, and for example, when a voltage is applied simultaneously to these adjacent electrodes, cholesteric phases oozing from side end parts of both electrodes cross to each other. Namely, the formation of the grandjean texture regions is suppressed, whereby there is no possibility that light transmits through the substrates irrelevant to selection or non-selection operations of pixels. As a result, improvements of contrast and chroma in a color display can be achieved in the liquid crystal display element.

[Embodiment]

In the following, an embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 shows an arrangement of electrodes pattern in a liquid crystal display panel to which the present invention is applied, and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line I-I' in Fig. 1.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in the liquid crystal display panel of this embodiment, a plurality of transparent electrodes 22A, 22B, 22C... made of an indium-tin oxide extending in an X-direction (in parallel to the paper surface) are formed into a strip-like pattern by vapor deposition and an etching method using a photolithography method on a transparent glass substrate 21, and an alignment layer 23 is formed thereon.

On the other transparent glass substrate 21, a plurality of transparent electrodes 25A, 25B, 25C... made of an indium-tin oxide extending in an Y-direction are formed into a stripe-like pattern so as to cross perpendicularly

to the electrodes 22A, 22B, 22C..., by a vapor deposition and an etching method using a photolithography method, and an alignment layer 26 is formed thereon.

Liquid crystal 27 injected and sealed between both the substrates 21, 24 is such liquid crystal formed by mixing a cholesteric liquid crystal with a nematic liquid crystal by ten and several wt%.

The above-mentioned liquid crystal display element differs little from the conventional one except that the adjacent electrode intervals are selected to be the size-described later. Fig. 4 is a diagram for selecting the size between electrodes, which shows the relation between an applied voltage to the liquid crystal cell and the oozing distance of the cholesteric phase oozing from both side edge parts of the electrodes. The abscissa axis indicates a voltage applied between the electrodes 22A, 22B, 22C... and 2A, 25B, 25C... and the ordinate axis indicates the oozing distance a (μ m) of the cholesteric phase oozing from side edge parts of the electrodes.

As shown in the curve 31, the cholesteric phase oozes in substantially proportion to the applied voltage (V). Since the driving voltage (Vd) to the liquid crystal cell is determined to be about 14V in the display element of this Example, it is found that the amount of oozing of the liquid crystal used in this element is about 12 μ m in Fig. 4. The amount of oozing is a size oozing from a side edge part of the electrode. In the actual stripe-like electrodes, since the oozing takes place from both side edge parts, the amount of oozing is twice as much as the amount of oozing from one side edge part.

When the oozing distance a of the cholesteric phase in practical use of a 14V driving voltage is 12 $\,\mu$ m, and if adjacent electrode intervals $\,\ell$ of both the electrodes 22A, 22B... and 25A, 25B... are determined to a size of not more than 24 $\,\mu$ m, twice as large as this value, e.g. 20 $\,\mu$ m, the oozing cholesteric phase overlap with each other between adjacent electrodes, with the result that there is obtainable the liquid crystal element which improves the contrast without no gap of light transmitting properties between the oozing cholesteric

phases.

Fig. 3(a) and Fig. 3(b) show states that the size between the adjacent electrodes is determined as above mentioned, and voltages are applied to the liquid crystal cell of the liquid crystal display element of this Example. Fig. 3(a) shows a state that the liquid crystal exhibits the cholesteric phase (scattering) in the same manner as the before mentioned Fig. 8(a), and Fig. 3(b) shows a state that the liquid crystal exhibits the nematic phase (transparent) in the same manner as Fig. 8(b). As shown in Fig. 3(a) and Fig. 3(b), the cholesteric phases 12 oozing from the side edge parts of each patterned electrode (22A, 22B..., 25A, 25B...) cross to each other between adjacent electrodes, whereby unnecessary light is not introduced into the liquid crystal, and the liquid crystal display element having an improved contrast can be obtained.

When the effect of the present invention is verified by the contrast and the chroma in the display properties, they are as in Fig. 5. In the embodiment of Fig. 5, the effect was verified by determining the pitch of the transparent electrodes to be 0.35 mm and changing the electrode width to 0.30, 0.31, 0.32, 0.33 and 0.34. As shown in the Figure, the condition of the present patent is satisfied when the aperture rate is 85% (ℓ < 20 μ m). Under the condition, it is found that the improvement of display properties can be seen.

As described above, in accordance with the liquid crystal display element of the present invention, the cholesteric phases oozing from the side edge parts of the electrodes to provide light scattering regions cross to each other in the gaps between the electrodes. Accordingly, a light-transmitting region which has no relation to the application and non-application of a voltage, such as the grandjean texture does not exist, whereby the phase shift type liquid crystal element having good contrast can be obtained.

[Effect of the Invention]

As clear from the above-mentioned description, in accordance with the present invention, there is such effect that the phase shift type liquid crystal display element improving the chroma and being highly desirable can be obtained.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

Fig. 1 is a plane view showing an arrangement of the electrodes of the liquid crystal display element of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along a I-I' line of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3(a) is a phase diagram of a cholesteric phase (scattering) of the element of the present invention;

Fig. 3(b) is a phase diagram of a nematic phase (transparent) of the element of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a relational diagram between the applied voltage and the oozing distance of the element of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a relational diagram between the aperture rate and the contrast ratio (chroma) of the element of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a plane view showing an arrangement of the electrodes of the conventional liquid crystal display element;

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along a VI-VI' line of in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8(a) is a phase diagram of a cholesteric phase (scattering) of the conventional element;

Fig. 8(b) is a phase diagram of a nematic phase (transparent) of the conventional element;

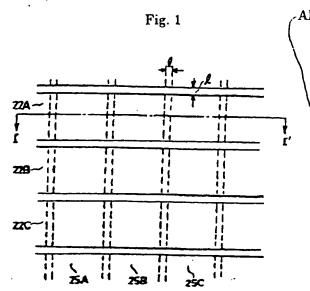
Fig. 9(a) is a phase diagram of the oozing cholesteric phase of the conventional element;

Fig. 9(b) is a cross-sectional view taken along IX-IX' line of Fig. 9(a); and

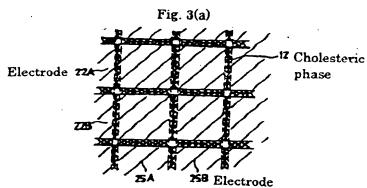
Fig. 10 is a characteristic diagram of hysteresis of a phase shift type liquid crystal.

In the drawings, 12 designates a cholesteric phase, 21, 24 designate glass substrates, 22A, 22B, 22C..., 25A, 25B, 25C... designate

electrodes, 23, 26 designate alignment layers, 27 designates liquid crystal, and 31 designates a relational curve between the applied voltage and the oozing distance.

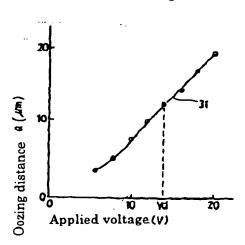


Plane view showing an arrangement of the electrodes of the liquid crystal display element of the present invention

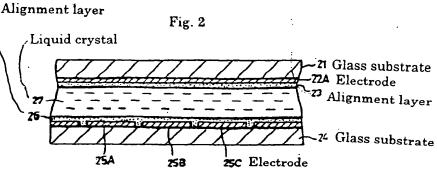


Phase diagram of cholesteric phase (scattering) of the element of the present invention

Fig. 4

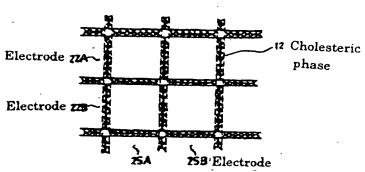


Relational diagram between the applied voltage and the oozing distance of the element of the present invention



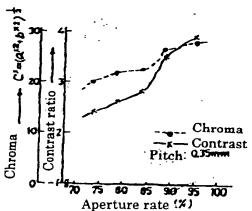
Cross-sectional view along I-I' line of Fig. 1

Fig. 3(b)



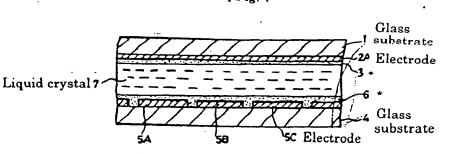
Phase diagram of nematic phase (transparent) of the element of the present invention

Fig. 5



Relational diagram between the aperture rate and the contrast ratio (chroma) of a display to the present invention

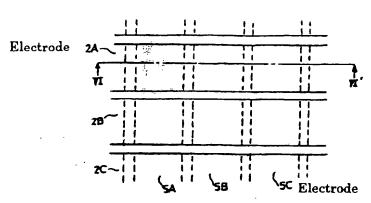
[Fig. 7



Cross sectional view along VI-VI' line of Fig. 6

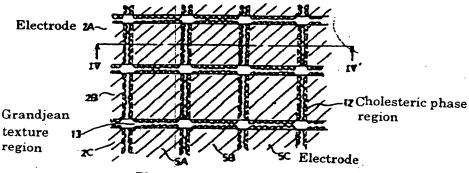
* Alignment layer

Fig. 6

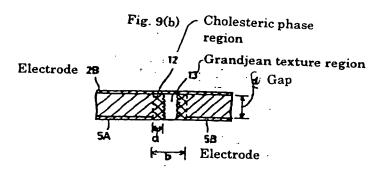


Plane view showing an arrangement of the electrodes of the conventional liquid crystal element

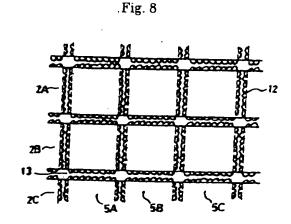
第8図



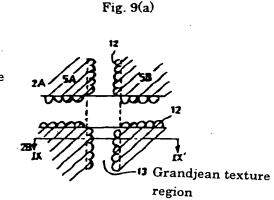
Phase diagram of cholesteric phase (scattering) of the conventional element



Cross-sectionalview along IX-IX' line of Fig. 9(a)

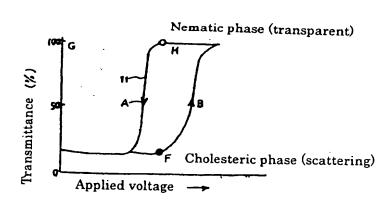


Phase diagram of nematic phase (transparent) of the conventional element



Phase diagram of oozing cholesteric phase of the conventional element

Fig. 10



Characteristic diagram of hysteresis of a phase shift type liquid crystal

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❷発明の名称

相転移型液晶表示素子

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明 細 書

1. 発明の名称

相転移型液晶表示素子

2. 特許請求の範囲

一対の透明絶縁性基板(21,24) 上に互いに直交 する複数のストライプ電極(22A,22B…、25A,25B …) を形成し、該基板間に相転移型液晶(27)を封入 した液晶表示素子に於いて、

前記一対の基板(21.24)上にそれぞれ配散された電極(22A.228…、25A.258 …)の隣接電極間寸法(2)を、直交した上下基板上の電極間に電圧を印加したそれら電極の側縁部より相転移型液晶のコレステリック相(12)が染み出す距離の2倍以下の寸法に設定したことを特徴とする相転移型液晶表示業子。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(摄 要)

相転移型液晶表示素子に関し、

表示のコントラスト、色彩度の向上を図ること を目的とし、

一対の透明絶縁性基板上に互いに直交する複数 のストライプ電極を形成し、該基板間に相転移型 液晶を對入した複晶変示素子に於いて、

前記一対の基板上にそれぞれ配設された電極の 隣接電極間寸法(2)を、直交した上下基板上の 電極間に電圧を印加したそれら電極の側縁部より 相転移型液晶のコレステリック相が染み出す距離 の2倍以下の寸法に設定したことで構成する。

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は相転移型の液晶表示素子に関する。

 うにした相転移型液晶要示素子は、単純マトリックス方式で大容量の表示が可能な液晶表示業子と して知られている。

〔従来の技術〕

従来の単純マトリックス方式の相転移型液晶表示素子の平面図を第6図に示し、そのVI - VI Ý 線に沿った断面図を第7図に示す。

ック相(透明)を望した時、液晶セルは空白部の ごとく透明状態となる。

ところで第8図(自および第8図(b)に示すように、電極2A、2B、2C …と電極5A、5B、5C…間に電圧を印加すると、各電極の両側端部からの電界の滲み出しによりコレステリック相12か、両電極パターンの側縁部より若干滲み出すことが判る。この滲み出し領域はコレステリック相領域12であり、光散乱特性を示す。

第9図(3)は上記コレステリック相領域12の後み出しの状態を拡大した図であり、第9図(3)はそれの以-X 線に沿った断面図を示す。

一方、電極パターン2A、2B、2C… と5A、5B、5C…の 阿側端部より違く隔たっていて、電界の滲み出し が及ばない領域に存在するグランジャン組機領級 13は、光透過性を示し、従ってこの領域13に照射 した光は透過する。

このグランジャン組織領域13の寸法は、第9図 (a)で示されるように双方の電極パターン24,28,20 …,54,58.50 …の配列ピッチの距離b より電極端 交点に液晶セルが形成される。

このような構成の液晶表示素子の電極24.28 … と54.58 間に、第10図の機軸に示すような電圧を 印加した時に、それら電極交点で定まる液晶セル は縦軸に示すような透過率を示す。

つまり第10図のヒステリシス曲線11の矢印入方向に沿って鉄液品セルに電圧を印加すると、相転移型液晶はネマティック相(透明: H 状態) を呈するようになり、矢印B方向に沿って上記したことに回一の電圧を印加すると、相転移型液晶はコレステリック相(散乱: F 状態) を示す。また電圧を印加しない時は安定な透明のグランジャン(G) 状態を呈する。

(発明が解決しようとする課題)

液晶セルに電圧を印加した時の液晶の状態図を 第8図Aと第8図Mに示す。

第8図回は液晶がコレステリック相(散乱)を 呈した時の状態図る液晶セルは斜線部のごとく不 透明状態になる。また第8図向は液晶がネマティ

部に滲み出したコレステリック相領域12の寸法(2 a = a × 2)を差し引いた数値を示す。 なおこの図に於いて4 は液晶7 が封入された上下の電極24,2B … と54,5B …間のギャップを示す。

この電界の滲み出しの及ばないグランジャン組織領域13を透過する光は、電圧印加の有無による 画素の選択、非選択動作とは無関係に常時上下の ガラス基板1.4 を透過するため、表示のコントラ ストの低下を招く問題点を生じる。

またこのグランジャン組織領域13を透過する光は、該表示者子の相転移型液晶のコレステリック相の散乱分散特性を利用してカラー設示を行う場合には、表示色の色純度の低下を招く問題点を生

本発明は上記した問題点を解決し、電圧印加時に於ける各電極の両側端部より違み出すコレステリック相領域が、隣接する電極間に於いて互いに 重なるようする。 つまりグランジャン組織領域を 形成しないようにして表示のコントラストの向上 および緑色の色純度低下を防止できるようにした 液晶表示第子の提供を目的とする。

(課題を解決するための手段)

上記目的を達成する本発明の液晶表示素子は、一対の透明絶縁性基板上に互いに確交する複数のストライプ電極を形成し、 鞍基板間に相転移型液晶を封入した液晶表示素子に於いて、

前記一対の基板上にそれぞれ配設された電極の 隣接電極間寸法(2)を、直交した上下基板上の 電極間に電圧を印加したそれら電極の側縁部より 相転移型液晶のコレステリック相が染み出す距離 の2倍以下の寸法に設定したことで構成する。

(作用)

本発明の液晶表示素子は両方の基板に形成されたストライプ状電極の隣接電極間間隔を従来よりも狭くして、例えばそれら隣接電極に於いて同時に電圧を印加した場合に、両電極の傾端部より滲み出るコレステリック相が互いに交わるようにする。即ち、グランジャン組織領域ができないよう

交する Y 方向の複数の透明電板25A、25B、25C …が 同じく蒸着、およびホトリソグラフィ法を用いた エッチング法によりストライブ状のパターンに形成され、その上に配向膜26が形成されている。

また上記両方の基板21.24 間に封入される液晶 27は、ネマティック液晶に10数重量%の割合でコ レステリック液晶が混合された液晶を用いている。

以上の液晶表示素子は隣接電極間の間隔が後述する寸法に選定される以外は従来例と大差ないものである。第4図はこの電極間の寸法を選定するための図であり、液晶セルへの印加電圧と電極の両側端部からのコレステリック相の滲み出し距離との関係を示す図である。図で複軸は液晶セルを構成する電極224、228、226 …と254、258、256 …間の印加電圧を示し、凝軸は電極の側端部からのコレステリック相の滲み出し距離 a (μ =) を示す。

図の曲線31に示すように、印加電圧(V) にほぼ 比例してコレステリック相が滲み出している。本 実施例の表示案子では液晶セルの駆動電圧(Vd)を 14V 程度としているので、この衆子に用いた液晶 にして、 画景の 選択、 或いは非選択動作には無関係に基板間を透過する光が無いようにする。 この 結果、液晶要示案子のコントラストと、 カラー表示に於ける色彩度の向上が関れる。

(実施例)

以下、図面を用いなから本発明の一実結例につき詳細に説明する。

第1図に本発明を適用した液晶表示パネルの電 極パターン配列を示し、第2図に第1図の1-1 線に沿った断面図を示す。

第1図および第2図に示すように、本実施例の 被品表示パネルは、一方の透明ガラス 蒸板21上に インジウム・錫酸化物よりなる X 方向(紙面に平 行)の複数の透明電極22A,22B,22C …が蒸着、お よびホトリソグラフィ法を用いたエッチング方法 によりストライプ状パターンに形成され、その上 に配向膜23が形成されている。

また他方の透明ガラス基板24上にインジウム・ 揚酸化物よりなり、前記電極22k,22k,22c …と直

では第4 図より12 μ m 程度の滲み出し量となることが判る。この滲み出し量は電極の一方の側端部より滲み出す大きさである。実際のストライプ状質値は、両側端部より滲み出しがあるため、この一方の側端部からの滲み出し量の 2 倍の滲み出し量となる。

さて、駆動電圧14Vの実用時に於けるコレステリック相の滲み出し距離 a が12 μ m とすると、これの 2 倍の24 μ m 以下の寸法、例えば20 μ m の寸法に双方の電極224、228 … と25A、258 … の隣接電極間隔 4 を設定すれば、この滲み出したコレステリック相が隣接電極間に於いて相互に重なり、特局、滲み出したコレステリック相間に透光性の隙間が生じないコントラストの向上した液晶表示者子が得られる。

このように隣接電機間の寸法を設定した本実施例の液晶表示素子の液晶セルに電圧を印加した状態を第3図回と第3図回に示す。第3図回は前記第8図回と同様に液晶がコレステリック相(散乱)を呈している状態を示し、第3図回は第8図回と

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同様に液晶がネマティック相(透明)を呈している状態を示す。第3図(3)と第3図(5)に示すように各種極パターン(22k, 22k ……,25A,25k……)の側端部より滲み出したコレステリック相12は隣接電極間に於いて相互に交わるために、不要な光が液晶内に導入されることが無くなり、コントラストの向上した液晶表示素子が得られる。

更に本発明の効果を要示特性の彩度およびコットラストで見ると第5 図のようになる。第5 図に於ける実施例では、透明電極のピッチを $0.35 \,\mathrm{ms}$ とし、電極幅を0.30.0.31.0.32.0.33.0.34と変え、その効果を見た。図示するように閉口率が $85\%(2<20 \,\mu a)$ で本特許の条件を満たし、要示特性の改善が見られることが判る。

以上述べたように、本発明の液晶表示素子によれば、電極間の隙間に於いて、電極の倒端部より後み出て光散乱領域となるコレステリック相が相互に交わり、そのため、グランジャン組織のような電圧の印加、非印加に係わらない光透過領域が無くなるので、コントラストの良好な相転移型液

晶表示素子が得られる。

(発明の効果)

以上の説明から明らかなように本発明によれば、 コントラスト、および彩度の向上した高信頻度の 相転移型液晶表示素子が得られる効果がある。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1回は本発明の液晶表示素子の電極配列を示 す平面図、

第2図は第1図の1-1、線に沿った断面図、 第3図(a)は本発明の業子のコレステリック相(散乱)状態図、

第3図(4)は本発明の素子のネマティック相(透明)状態図、

第4図は本発明の素子に於ける印加電圧と滲み 出し距離との関係図、

第5図は本発明の素子に於ける閉口率とコント ラスト(彩度)との関係図、

第6回は従来の液晶表示素子の電極配列を示す

平面図、

第7回は第6回のVI - VI : 線に沿った断面図、 第8回(a)は従来の素子のコレステリック相(散 乱)状態図、

第8図的は従来の素子のネマティック相(透明) 状態図、

第9図(a)は従来の素子に於けるコレステリック 相の滲み出しの状態図、

第9図的は第9図(a)のIX — IX 、線に沿った断面図、

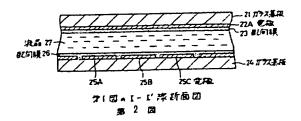
第10図は相転移型液晶のヒステリシス特性図を示す。

図において、

12はコレステリック根、21.24 はガラス基板、22A.22B.22C …、25A.25B.25C … は電極、23.26 は配向膜、27は液晶、31は印加電圧と移み出し距離との関係動換を示す。

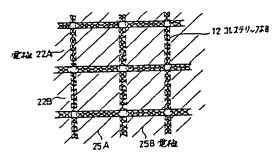
228-1 228-1 228-1 228-1 258 258

本花明。液晶表示水和定妆的外经不评面因

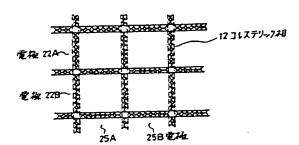


代理人 弁理士 井 桁 真 一

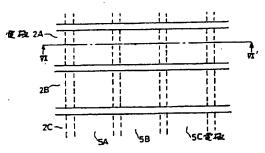
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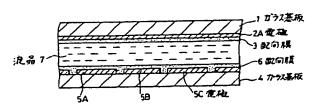
本英明の系子のコレステリック相(飲乱)状態図 第 3 図(Q)



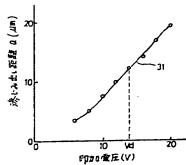
本発明の素子のネステップ相(透明)状態図 第 3 図(b)



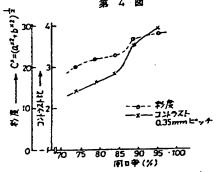
從未n液晶表示素子n 電檢 100%之末平面图 第 6 四

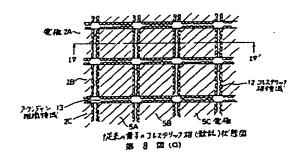


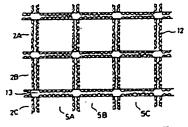
才6回。T-T/按封面图 第 7 四



本発明の素引に於ける印加電圧と場みました部との用体図







使来点至30.4771~7神(逢明)状冠团 第 8 函(b)

持閒平2-7020(6)

